

Kentucky Gazette.

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Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII.

S A T U R D A Y, MARCH 22, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

U N I O N,

A beautiful blood bay full fifteen hands and a half high, in full health and vigor, and the finest figure of any horse in the state; stands at the subscribers stable in Woodford county, near John Lee's on the road from Lexington to Frankfort, and will cover Mares the ensuing season, at Thirty shillings; fifteen shillings the single leap; two hundred weight of merchantable hemp, or forty shillings worth of young cattle, will be received in payment of each season; the hemp to be delivered at Frankfort, Lexington or George town. Any gentleman putting more than two mares to the said horse, shall have a deduction of one fourth of each season after. Good pastures gratis for mares left with the horse, but will not be answerable for accidents.

UNION was got by Shakespeare, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, his great grand dam was Pocohontas, which was imported by the honorable William Bird esquire, and of blood unexceptionable.

Simeon Buford.

Fayette County six.

To all Sheriffs and Constables, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS Innes B. Brent keeper of the public gaol, hath this day made information on oath, before me a Justice of the peace for said county, that William Montgomery, John Milligan and Joshua Powell felons in the said gaol did on the night of the 7th instant break out of the same, and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to require you and each of you in your respective Counties and precincts to make diligent search for them and each of them, by way of hue and cry. And if they or any of them shall be taken, to commit them to the gaol of the county, where so taken. And the keeper thereof is hereby required to receive such prisoners into his gaol and custody, until they can be from thence conveyed to the public gaol.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February 1794, and of the Commonwealth the second.

James Trotter.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I DO hereby warn all persons from taking an alinement of a bond given by me to Bob Kerr, dated the 25th day of Feb. 1794, payable the first day of January ensuing, for fifteen pounds, which note has been renewed to said Kerr, upon his representing the above described to be lost or mislaid.

Philip Yeiser.

Danville, March the 3. 1794. 13W

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN From the subscriber, on the evening of the 7th inst. at the house of capt. Laban Ship, in the county of Bourbon; a pair of large square Saddle-bags, containing the following articles, viz. Thirteen and a half yards of black Callimanco, four pieces of Calico of different figures, containing from two and a half to four and a half yards each; three sgr. black Barcelona handkerchiefs of the best quality; four Cambric handkerchiefs, with plain red edging; one pair mens gloves; six lb. Coffee; one and a half lb. Raifins; sewing silk of different kinds; fine Thread No. 15 in qr. lbs.; two Shirts marked thus W H; two pairs of Stockings; one laced, muslin Neck-handkerchief; one Note of hand, drawn in my favour, for forty five shillings, by William Heddleton; one ditto for Fifty dollars by capt. Gano, an order on the Rev. William Wood of Mason, for 12 pounds six shillings, and 7 pence in favor of Eliza Winters, drawn by Marcus McDaniel in Baltimore, and assigned to me by said Winters; a Receipt for twenty dollars and one third, given to me by Thomas Conn, together with a number of papers concerning the revenue of the United States; Also to a number of accounts rendered to the United States, upon stills and distilled spirits, within the counties of Bourbon and Mason: And upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars in money, and among which was a three dollar Bank bill, to C. Swan, the indented end of which was torn about two thirds across near half an inch wide and hangs loose. It is required of all the good people to take notice, and should they discover such bill, to give information thereof to the printer hereof. Whoever will discover the thief, so that the aforesaid articles may be recovered, and he brought to justice, shall receive the above award.

By order of Thomas Marshall eq. Inspector of Revenue for the United States.

WILLIAM HUBBLE,
Collector of Revenue for the United States, in the county of Bourbon and Mason.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the office of Inspection is open, and kept by Lizman Baisey at his house in and for the county of Bourbon and that part of Clarke County which formerly belonged to Bourbon county. Also, the office of Inspection is now open and kept by Abraham Drake, in and for the county of Mason, all those concerned may take notice accordingly.

THO. MARSHALL,
Inspector of Revenue.

NOTICE

To all to whom it may concern, That Jacob Myers, late of Lincoln county, gave a written order to William Sudduth of Clarke county, to lay off 652 acres of land being part of a survey of 3000 acres, to satisfy a bond passed from said Myers to me for the same; which land I have had laid off agreeable to said order and bonds, and hereby forewarn all persons from taking a conveyance for the same from said Myers or his agents, as I am determined to keep possession of it, the same lying on Flat Creek, Clarke County. 3rd P 23
Thus. Montgomery.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Bourbon, on Huston, a forel Horse, four years old, with a star, his two hind feet white, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder but not legible, has a small black spot on his left hip; appraised to twelve pounds.

Alexander Mitchell.

December 17. *

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Cartright's creek, Wafington county, a forel Horse COLD, two years old last spring, the near hind foot white, some white inside the other, nearly thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus & not docked; appraised to six pounds.

Graves Wapbott.

August 8. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on North Elkhorn, Scott county, a bay mare, blaze face, both hind feet white, neither docked nor branded, two years old last spring, thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to five pounds.

Elizabeth Flounoy.

August 19. 1793. ||

Kentucky to wit: October Court of Appeals, 1793. Andrew Kenlock, Complainant, Against John Baker and Henry Higgins, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant John Baker having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court and answer the Bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette. Attest

THOMAS TODD, C. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, on South Elkhorn, a dark bay Mare, about three or four years old next spring, about thirteen hands high, no brand perceptible; appraised to three pounds ten shillings.

Joseph Walker.

Feb 24.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues in the public line in Washington, four miles from Limestone, at the sign of the black Horse; where those gentlemen that may please to favor him with their custom, shall be supplied on the most moderate terms and every attention paid them, by

George Headly.

March 15.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Hickman creek, about four miles from Lexington, a bright bay mare, three years old, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, some white hairs in her mane and at the root of her tail, neither docked nor branded; appraised to six pounds.

Elijah Poage.

May 16, 1793.

The above advertisement come to this office in June last, and by accident was mislaid.

John Bradford.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT agreeable to an act of Assembly, in that case made and provided, that on Tuesday the first day of April next, will be exposed to public, sale all the IN LOTS that are yet unsold on Main and Mountain Streets, in the Town of MOUNT STERLING, with a number of OUT LOTS. Six months credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

Enoch Smith,
Cornelius Ringo,
William Mater,
Simon Adams.

March 10. 13T

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the road leading from Woodford Court house, to Frankfort, about four miles from the Court house, a bay Mare, eight years old next spring, about fourteen hands and a half high, her two hind feet white, a long star, a small snip, and a saddle mark on her back; appraised to twelve pounds.

James Stapp.

January 7. +
May be had at this Office, A few copies of the ACTS passed at the two last Sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

PARIS, October 16.

Yesterday morning the once all powerful and beautiful Marie Antoinette, consort of the unfortunate Louis, King of France, was brought like the meanest malefactor from the vile prison of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the revolutionary tribunal.

After the examination had closed, the Queen was soon condemned, "as guilty of having been accessory to, and having co-operated in different machinations against the liberty of France; of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the republic, by arming citizens against each other."

When the sentence was read, the Queen cast down her eyes and did not raise them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law?" said the president to her. "Nothing," replied. He then addressed himself to her pladeers, "And you officious defenders?"—"Our mission is fulfilled with respect to the widow Capet," said they.

This morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiously carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot from the palace of Justice to the Place de la Revolution. The streets lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. The Queen was in a white loose dress—but they had tyed her arms behind her. As she passed along the multitude cried out Bravo!—At the place of execution she looked firmly around her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci-devant curate of St. Landry, a constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preferred her natural dignity of mind.

BRUSSELS, October 22.

The great and bloody battle, which should have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected such brilliant success, was fought on the 15th and 16th inst. unfortunately to the disadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have seen what the government has thought fit to tell the public, in the official Bulleitines. But the facts, you may be assured, are such as I have stated.

The loss of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom, are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt Kantinen, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was struck down by a shot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000, commanded by General Jourdon; Gen. Dupont commanded their right.—Leylaeffer and Bantabelle, the two representatives of the people, appeared sword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they animated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced when they seemed to hesitate. Behind their first line, an immense number of women, without fear or disorder, supplied the soldiers with ammunition, distributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded; such were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The English, who came up just as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to display their accustomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhausted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were out of order, that they were unable to act.

The day before yesterday 400

French prisoners, and 39 wagon loads of the wounded, arrived here. The night after, came a convoy of 52 wagons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kamitz; and yesterday morning 68 wagons, with the wounded of several other regiments. Where to lay these unfortunate victims of war we know not. All the hospitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandages, and attendants on the sick, are advertised for. On Saturday last the general return of the Austrians wounded in the Pays Bays, was 6,449.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in strong terms of the danger to which Austrian Flanders is now exposed; that without a reinforcement of fifty thousand men at least, he cannot answer for maintaining his present position; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north, to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the English. The instant that troops arrive here they are sent to join the army; and are all the stores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almost incredibile, from Holland.

October 24.

By advices from the combined army, we learn, that since the Austrian army, under the command of Prince Cobourg, raised the siege of Maubeuge and passed the Sambre, nothing of importance has passed between the French and the allied troops. Our troops have not yet made any movement, but remain still posted behind the Sambre, whilst the French army, under Gen. Jourdain, are on the other side of that river, the greater part of our battering cannon and heavy stores have been carried to Bous, near Mons; the troops of Holland are also encamped in the environs of that place; the head quarters of Prince Cobourg are at Bayay. It is very probable that nothing interesting will pass on this side, the campaign being too far advanced for the allies to make an attempt on any strong places of the enemy; besides, their armies are very much diminished, not only by the losses sustained in the different engagements (which have succeeded each other with a rapidity of which history furnishes no similar example,) but also by sickness and desertion; the English army, commanded by the Duke of York, is weakened by a detachment of 2500 men, who have embarked at Ostend to return to England, where preparations are making to defeat a project, formed by the French, for making a descent on that kingdom.

On the side of West Flanders, the enemy do not allow a moment's respite to the cordon of troops, who cover that part of our frontiers; there likewise has been a smart action in the neighbourhood of Furnes. All the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have retired into the interior part of the country, flying before the French, who plunder and burn their habitations.

It appears that the states of each of the Belgic Provinces have at last determined to afford succours both in men and money to the emperor. These succours, so long deferred under various pretexts, are the more necessary from the circumstance that the time has not yet arrived for the house of Austria to reap the fruits of an expensive war, of which, doubtless it would not have to sustain the burden, had it not been for the proximity of the Low-Countries to France. Several Chapters and Abbeys have made loans, the produce of which is destined to be turned into the public treasury.

DEAL, October 28.

This morning Sir Charles Grey, General Dundas, Colonel Jervis,

Major Maitland, &c. arrived at the Three Kings Hotel, and after partaking of a cold refreshment, immediately embarked on board the Quebec frigate, and sailed for Ostend with Admiral Macbride. An express arrived here early this morning to the Admiral, to say, that the troops on board the transports at Plymouth and Portsmouth viz. the 3d, 26th, 54th and 29th regiments, bound to the West Indies &c. had (instead) been ordered to proceed to Ostend immediately, as that place is in hourly expectation of being invested by the French troops, and without a considerable reinforcement can hold out but a very short time.

October 29.

A detachment of the guards, amounting to six hundred men will embark on Friday next, under the command of Major general Grinfield, to join the army under his royal highness the Duke of York. The very critical situation, in which Ostend was known to be on the evening of the 2d, and the Flanders mail due yesterday not having yet arrived, gave birth to a variety of reports.—We shall mention only that which, wishing it to be true, we think the most probable.

A letter is said to be received from commodore Murray, dated October 26, stating that having found means to communicate with Major Mathews, the commanding officer of the 53d regiment at Newport, Major Mathews determined on making a vigorous resistance; and that by the aid of three guns planted on the banks in such a situation as to seem under cover of the guns of the ships, although in reality the ships were prevented by the wind from affording them any effectual protection, the French were checked in their approach and their attack repelled. It is added that the 53d left seventeen men and two officers.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Captain Dodge, of the ship Africa, who strived in this port last evening from Ostend, in forty seven days, informs, that since the raising of the siege of Newport, nothing of consequence had happened between the French and combined armies at the time he left Ostend—it was given out, that the English and Dutch troops were immediately to go into winter quarters, and the Austrians were to keep the field.

Extract of a letter received last Saturday, by a gentleman in this city, dated Dublin, October 29.

An express to the lord lieutenant, brings intelligence, that the prince de Cobourg had surrounded and beaten the French army, by which, the latter lost 40,000 men. The Austrians having crossed the river Sambre, forced all their works. The glory of the day, was some degree, owing to a successful feint of the prince de Cobourg's falling back, by which he enfilared and turned the left flanks of the French line.

Extract of a letter from board His Majesty's ship Courageux, dated at Sardinia.

"Monseur St. Julian, late commander of the French fleet at Toulon, after proceeding for Marseilles, returned in disgrace, without entering that city, and fearing equally from the resentment of the Toulonese and the National Convention, he came to the determination of trifling to the clemency of Lord Hood, and actually got on board the Victory, and surrendered himself to the British Admiral, who with that clemency that ever accompanies a British officer, put him on board a frigate destined for Barcelona, in order completely to put him out of reach of any resentment his countrymen might entertain against him."

January 17.

EXPRESS.

Dispatches from Citizen Genet, at Philadelphia, to Citizen Hantrieve.

The Duke of York is taken with his whole army. Toulon is retaken with every ship which were in the port and harbor. All this, my dear fellow citizen, has been announced to the Congress, not officially, but as certain.—The Congress could not stay in their fitting.—The whole people in Philadelphia are in the greatest joy, and their compliments and congratulations are coming to me from every part. It appears to be certain, that this news was brought in by the vessel sent to France by the President. Let all our friends know this news—and let us cry together, "Vive la Republic!" (Signed) GENET, (Copy) Hantrieve, Confid

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

The November packet is arrived at Halifax, and has set sail for England again. One important piece of intelligence brought by this vessel, which bears the stamp of probability, and has not yet been communicated to the American public, is, that a peace has been proposed by the Cabinet of St James's, who feared a revolution of the people, a defecion from France, a national bankruptcy and the effect of the defection of Prussia and the United Netherlands.

This peace is to be settled upon the basis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage is to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandisement are not to be affited.

To give success to this negotiation, the Court of London has communicated confidentially to the executive council, an exact account of the tame conduct of the American government towards France, during the war. This communication has not had all the effect the English Ministry intended it to produce, to the disadvantage of the American interest and character. France will never forget her elder sister republic, the country where liberty had birth; but the delusion of a people too frank and open to reflect the insidious designs of her secret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they should shrink from the precipice on the brink of which they stand.

January 16.

Yesterday morning arrived the ship American, George Blight, from Lisbon, who left that place the 5th of November, in company with a number of American vessels under a convoy of two 74 gunships, two 36 gun frigates and two 20 gun brigs, granted by the Queen of Portugal as a protection against the Algerines.

January 1.

The captain of a vessel arrived this week from Ireland brings word, that half of a convoy of 1800 horses which were landed at Ostend from England were cut off by the French two days after their arrival. The captain himself sold horses to those who were sent to supply the deficiency occasioned by their loss.

A press gang at Plymouth, he also informs, had been attacked, and the whole number, except two, killed by the populace.

A French ship of twenty guns is arrived at Norfolk; she has been firing almost incessantly since arrival on account of the late success of the French armies against the combined despots: the particulars have not yet been published, but the officers of the ship say that their affairs are in the most prosperous state: that rebellion has ceased and since the dismission of the nobility from their army and navy, that treachery is banished and one spirit now pervades the whole republic.

